



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

that the group Chordata is inadmissible because tunicates, Amphioxus, and vertebrates are very unlike in the adult condition; and that, just as one cell gives rise to others by division, so one organ produces others by division.

Every teacher and advanced student of biology should become acquainted with the views of an author who has studied so many and widely separated biological phenomena.

ROBERT W. HEGNER

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

A Laboratory Course in Physics. By R. A. MILLIKAN and H. G. GALE.

Boston: Ginn & Co., 1906. Pp. x+134.

This laboratory manual is intended to accompany Millikan & Gale's classroom text, *A First Course in Physics*, although it is stated that the manual may be used independently if desired. Directions are given for performing fifty-one experiments. Appendices give a suggested time-schedule for a one-year course in physics, and a list of the apparatus used together with the cost of the same. The experiments and apparatus are the outcome of three years' trial and improvement in high-school and university courses.

The book is of convenient size, clearly printed, and well supplied with illustrative diagrams. Many of the experiments are original and show a decided departure from those described in older texts. There is a well-defined attempt to simplify the methods and apparatus so that the pupil may grasp the physical principle without getting lost in manipulating details. Suggestive questions are inserted to help attain this object.

A possible objection to the proposed course lies in the introduction of the vernier and the micrometer caliper. The use of these instruments seems contrary to the authors' attempt to avoid the "creeping-over of the methods and the instruments of research and specialization from the university into the high school, where they have absolutely no place." The same objection might be urged against the use of per cent. errors and discussion of accuracy of measurements.

Altogether the book is to be commended, not only for its improvements over older manuals, but also as part of a *completed* and *tried* course. The fact that a complete set of apparatus for the course may be bought for a reasonable amount is an additional commendation.

F. R. WATSON

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

BOOKS RECEIVED

(The notice here given does not preclude the publishing of a comprehensive review.)

EDUCATION

Composition in the Elementary Schools. By JOSEPH S. TAYLOR. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co., 1906. Pp. 207.

Hints and Helps from Many School-rooms: Successful Plans and Devices Contributed by 150 Teachers Who Have Used Them in Their Schools.